

BookletChartTM

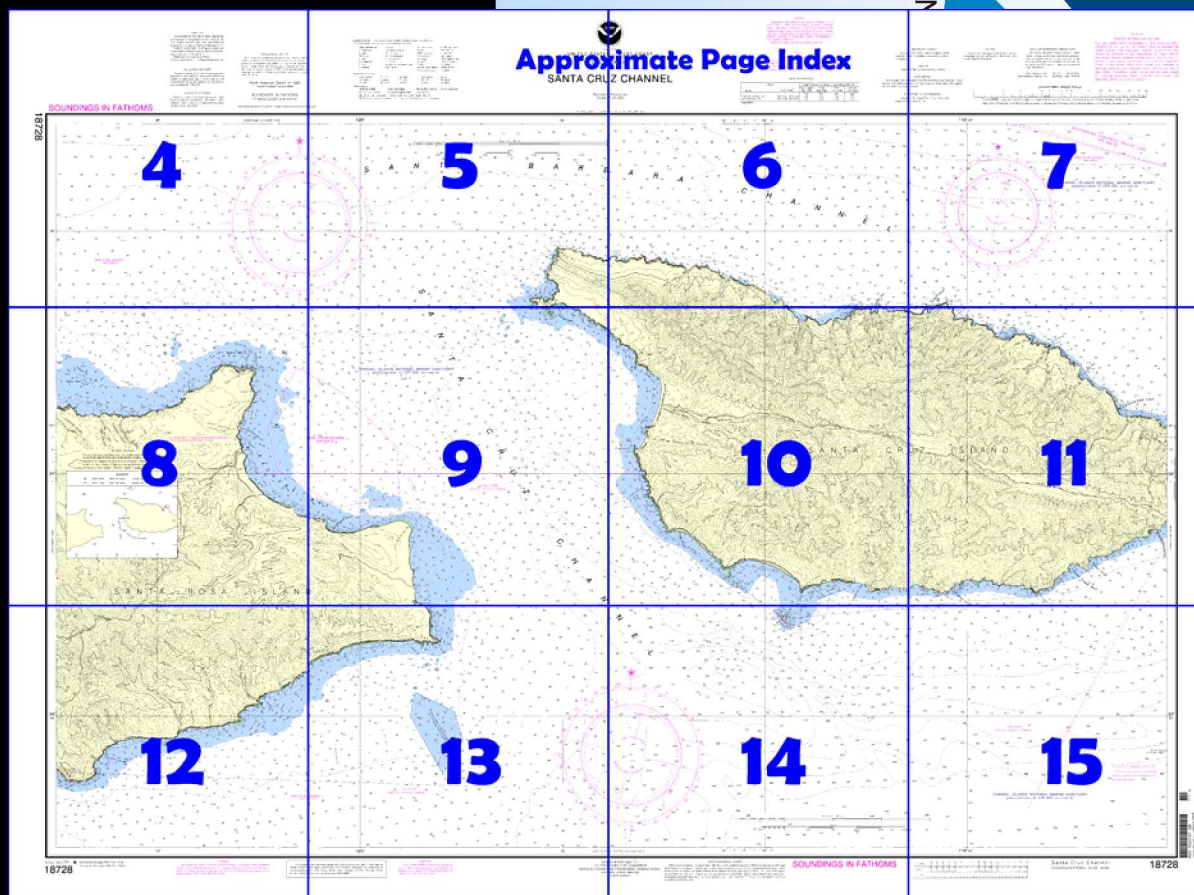
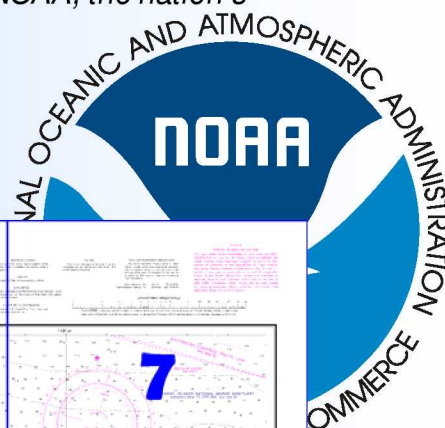
Santa Cruz Channel

(NOAA Chart 18728)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

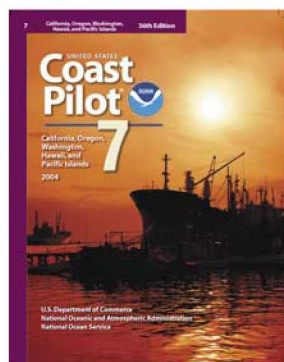
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 5 excerpts]

(95) **Santa Cruz Island**, 17 miles WSW of Point Hueneme, is the largest of the Channel Islands. It is privately owned and permission must be obtained to land. The Nature Conservancy, a private, non-profit organization dedicated to preserving unique islands, owned almost all of Santa Cruz Island. It is considered an inholding within the National Park. Landing permits may be obtained from Santa Cruz Island Preserve, 213 Sterns Wharf, Santa Barbara, CA 93101, (Telephone 805-964-

7839).

(96) The island is about 21 miles long in a W direction and has an average width of 5 miles. The highest peak, in the W part of the island, rises to 2,434 feet; in the E part the land attains an elevation of about 1,800 feet. The E part is very irregular, barren, but has a well at

Smugglers Cove; the W part has a few trees, is well covered with grass, and has several springs.

(99) **Prisoners Harbor**, in the W part of the bight on the N shore 8 miles W of San Pedro Point, affords shelter from all winds except from NE to W. Some protection from NW weather is afforded by the kelp, but a heavy swell rolls in. In NE weather the anchorage is unprotected and dangerous. A wharf with 16 feet at its face is in the harbor. There are buildings back of the wharf. The best anchorage is in 12 to 15 fathoms, sandy bottom, abreast a white rock on the W shore of the bight, and the outer end of the wharf in range with the buildings at the inner end.

(100) **Pelican Bay**, a small indentation in the N shore of Santa Cruz Island, 1 mile WNW of Prisoners Harbor, is used as a yacht anchorage during the summer. In NW weather small boats anchor close to the cliff that forms the W shore of the bay.

(101) **Painted Cave**, 3 miles E of West Point 18728 West Point, the NW extremity of the island, is a large cave into which dinghies may be rowed for a considerable distance. The entrance is over 150 feet high. The inner end of the first chamber, 600 feet from the entrance, has depths of more than 2 fathoms.

(102) **Forney Cove**, 1 mile E of **Fraser Point** at the W end of the island, affords shelter in N weather in 7 to 8 fathoms. The surf is heavy on the beach, but the rocky islet W and the reef connecting it with the shore lessen the swell at the anchorage.

(103) **Gull Island**, 65 feet high and about 0.2 mile in extent, is the largest and outermost of a group of small rocky islets, 0.7 mile S of **Punta Arena**, on the S side of Santa Cruz Island. Kelp surrounds Gull Island, and the bottom in the vicinity of the group is foul. A light is shown from a post on the island.

(104) **Willows Anchorage**, on the S shore 3.6 miles E of Gull Island, can be used by small craft in NW weather and affords a good boat landing.

(106) **Santa Rosa Island**, 24.5 miles SW of Goleta Point on the mainland, is 15 miles long in a W direction and has a greatest width of nearly 10 miles. Landing permits may be obtained from Channel Islands National Park, 1901 Spinnaker Drive, Ventura, CA 93001, telephone (805- 644-8262); there is no landing fee.

(107) The highest point, near the middle of the island, is 1,589 feet high and visible over 40 miles. The island has some water and is partially covered with vegetation, but there are no large trees.

(109) **East Point**, the E extremity of Santa Rosa Island, is moderately high, sharp, and bold. A rock covered 2¾ fathoms is in the kelp 0.7 mile N from the point, and a shoal covered 3½ fathoms is 2 miles N of the point.

(110) Numerous rocks and pinnacles covered 5¾ fathoms are in an area centered 1.5 miles S of the point and extend 0.8 mile NW and SE.

(111) **Skunk Point**, 2.5 miles N of East Point, is formed of drifts of sand; it is difficult to see on dark nights. There are sand beaches W and S, and the sand dunes behind the point are as much as 300 feet high. Care should be taken to avoid the sandspit off the point where the sea breaks heavily in bad weather. The current is sometimes strong in the vicinity of the point.

(112) **Bechers Bay**, a broad semicircular bight on the NE side of Santa Rosa Island, is 4.5 miles wide between Skunk and Carrington Points and 1.5 miles in depth. **Southeast Anchorage**, 1.3 miles W of Skunk Point, affords protection in SE weather in about 6 fathoms, sandy bottom.

Northwest Anchorage, in the W part of the bight and 1.5 miles S from Carrington Point, affords fair shelter in NW weather.

(121) **Carrington Point**, the N point of the island, has a seaward face 0.8 mile in length. It is bold and rocky, and rises rapidly to an elevation of 452 feet.

(122) Foul ground extends about 0.3 mile N from Carrington Point and terminates in **Beacon Reef**, which covers 2¼ fathoms. The reef rarely breaks, and there is no safe passage behind it.

(123) **Brockway Point**, high, bold, and rounding, is about midway along the N shore of Santa Rosa Island. **Rodes Reef**, marked by kelp, is a patch of three submerged rocks 1.6 miles ENE from Brockway Point and 0.8 mile offshore. It breaks in nearly all weather.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Corrected through NM Nov. 6/04
Corrected through LNM Oct. 26/04

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Santa Barbara, CA KIH-34 162.40 MHz
Santa Barbara Marine, CA WWF-62 162.475 MHz

NOTE D

See Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 5 for information pertaining to the Naval Operating Area in Bechers Bay.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, California or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Los Angeles, California.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.006" northward and 3.466" westward to agree with this chart.

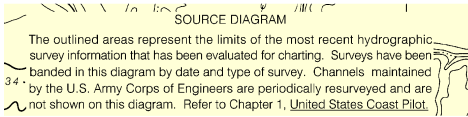
AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

NOTE C

AREAS TO BE AVOIDED

All ships, except those bound to and from ports on one of the islands within the areas, engaged in the trade of carrying cargo, including but not limited to tankers and other bulk carriers and barges, should avoid the areas. (MSC, IMO 59/33 Annex21).



CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bls boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Prisoners Harbor, CA	(34°01'N/119°41'W)	5.0	4.3	0.9	-2.5
Bechers Bay, CA	(34°01'N/120°03'W)	5.2	4.4	1.0	-2.5
(Sep 2004)					

National Marine Sanctuaries are protected areas administered by NOAA, which contain sensitive and diverse natural and cultural resources. These areas are particularly sensitive to environmental damage such as spills of oil and other hazardous materials, discharges, and groundings. Exercise particular caution and follow applicable Sanctuary regulations when transiting these areas. A full description of Sanctuary regulations and a map of the locations of the National Marine Sanctuaries can be found in the federal regulations governing the Marine Protected Areas located within Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary boundaries as given in 15 CFR 922 and 50 CFR 660. A full description of the state regulations governing the Marine Protected Areas located within Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary boundaries may be found in Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) section 632.

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8602 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

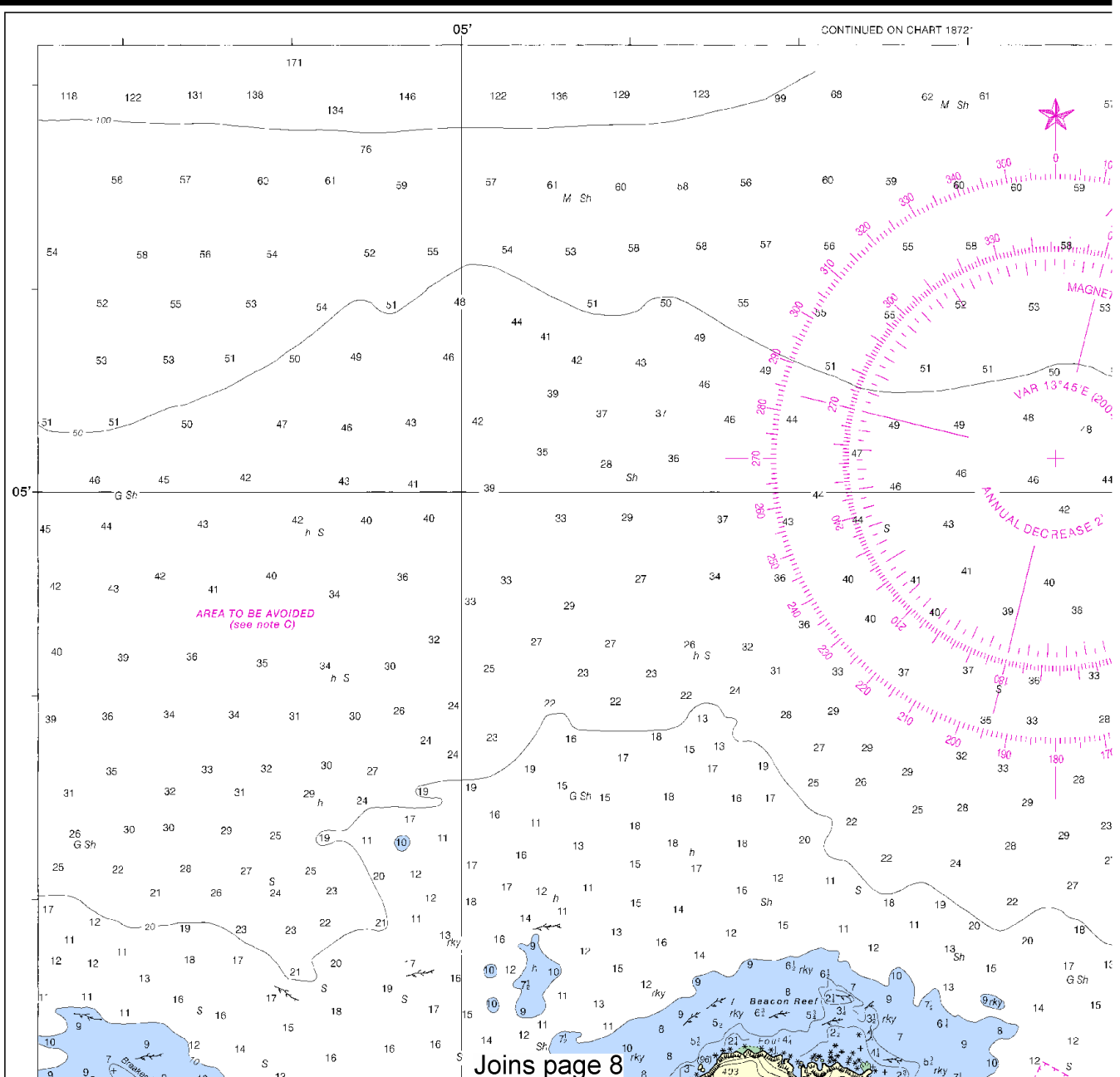
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.006" northward and 3.466" westward to agree with this chart.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

18728



Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



North



UNITED STATES
CALIFORNIA

SANTA CRUZ

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

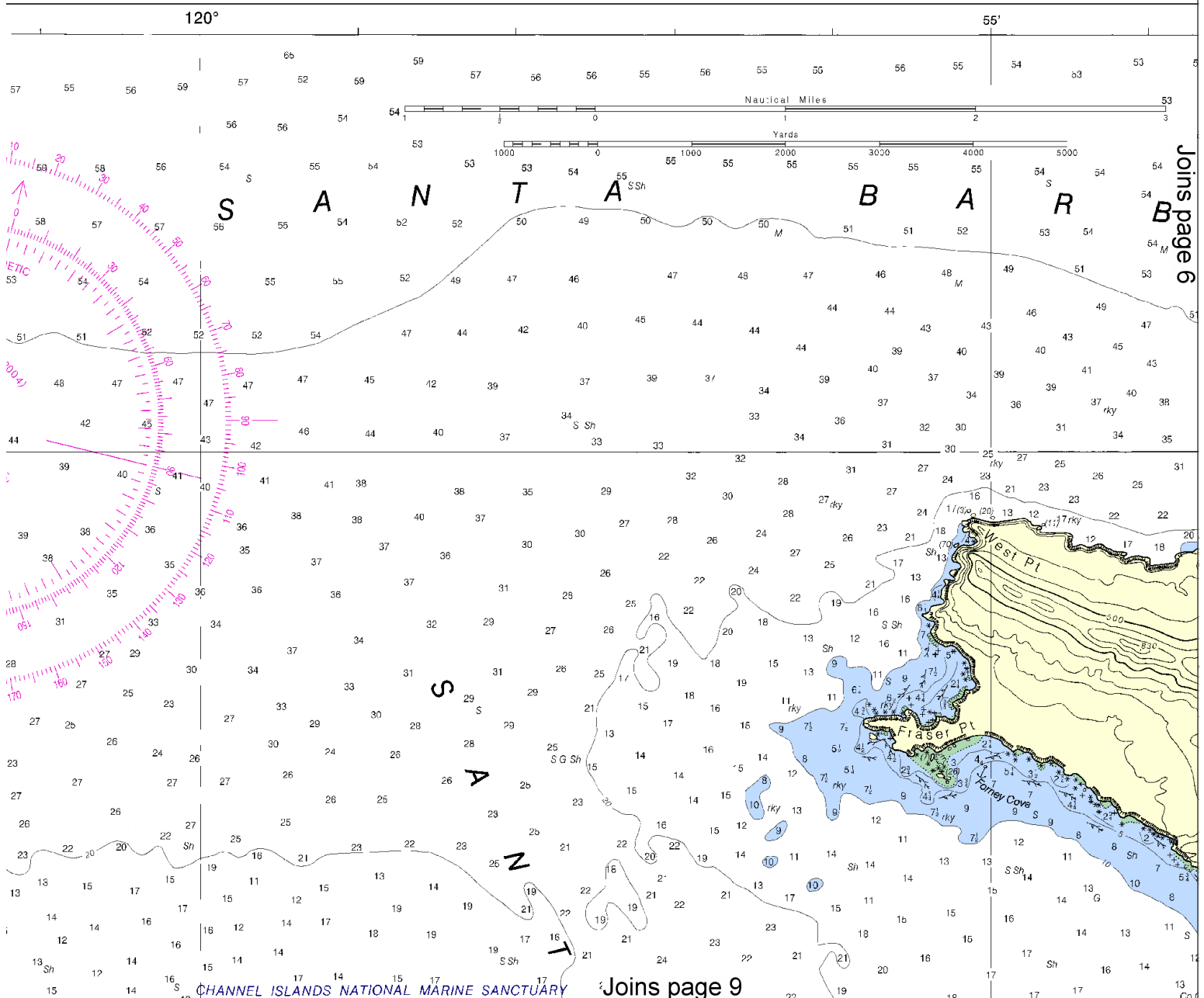
AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo moored code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT Lighthouse	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	ST M statute mile
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VO very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
H flashing	Mor marker	Ra red radar reflector	WHS whistle
		R Bh radio beacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:	Co coral	gr/gray	Oys oysters	so soft
Bls boulders	G gravel	h hard	rk rock	Sh shingle
Br brick	Gr grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky
Clay clay				

Miscellaneous:	AUTP authorized	Open obstruction	PD position doubtful	Sub submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported		
2L wreck rock, obstruction, or object swept close to the depth indicated.				
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.				

1.gov.

Formerly C&GS 5115, 1st Ed., May 1971



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:57143. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



ES — WEST COAST
IFORNIA

UZ CHANNEL

ator Projection
ale 1:40,000

1st Ed., May 1937 C-1937-468 KAPP 1890

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, California or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Los Angeles, California.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE C

AREAS TO BE AVOIDED

All ships, except those bound to and from ports or one of the islands within the areas, engaged in the trade of carrying cargo, including but not limited to tankers and other bulk carriers and barges, should avoid the areas. (MSC, IMO 59/33 Annex21).

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Height

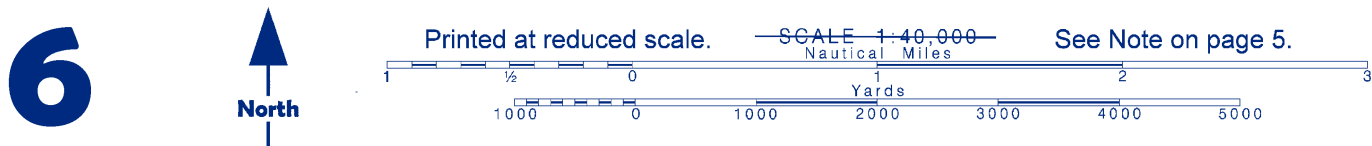
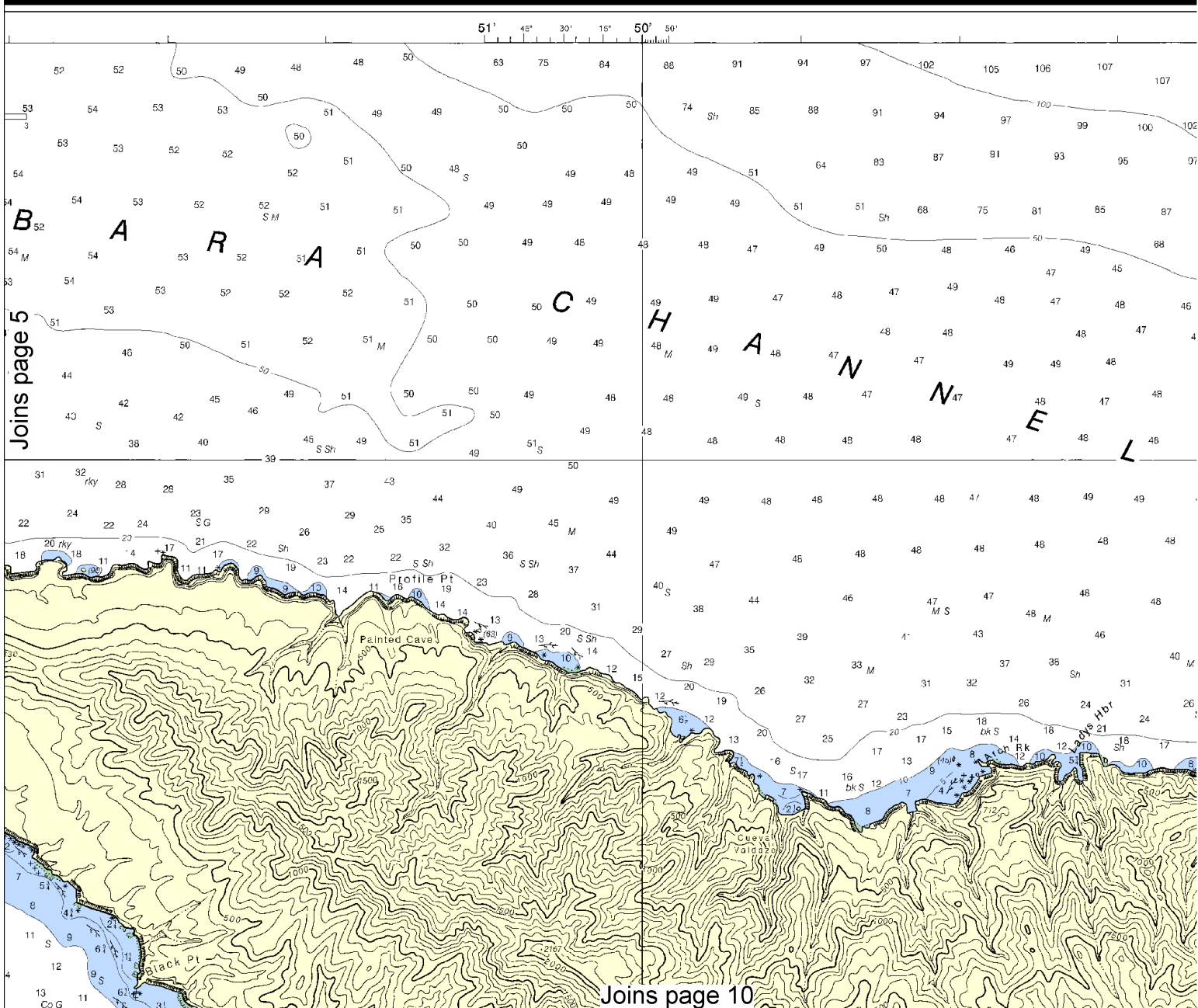
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TIDAL INFORMATION

Place	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
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Bechers Bay, CA	(34°01'N/120°03'W)	5.2	4.4	1.0	-2.5

(Sep 2004)



AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for additional information concerning aids to navigation.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
Soundings and bathymetry by the National Ocean Service, Coastal and Great Lakes Division, U.S. Coast Guard. Geographical data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
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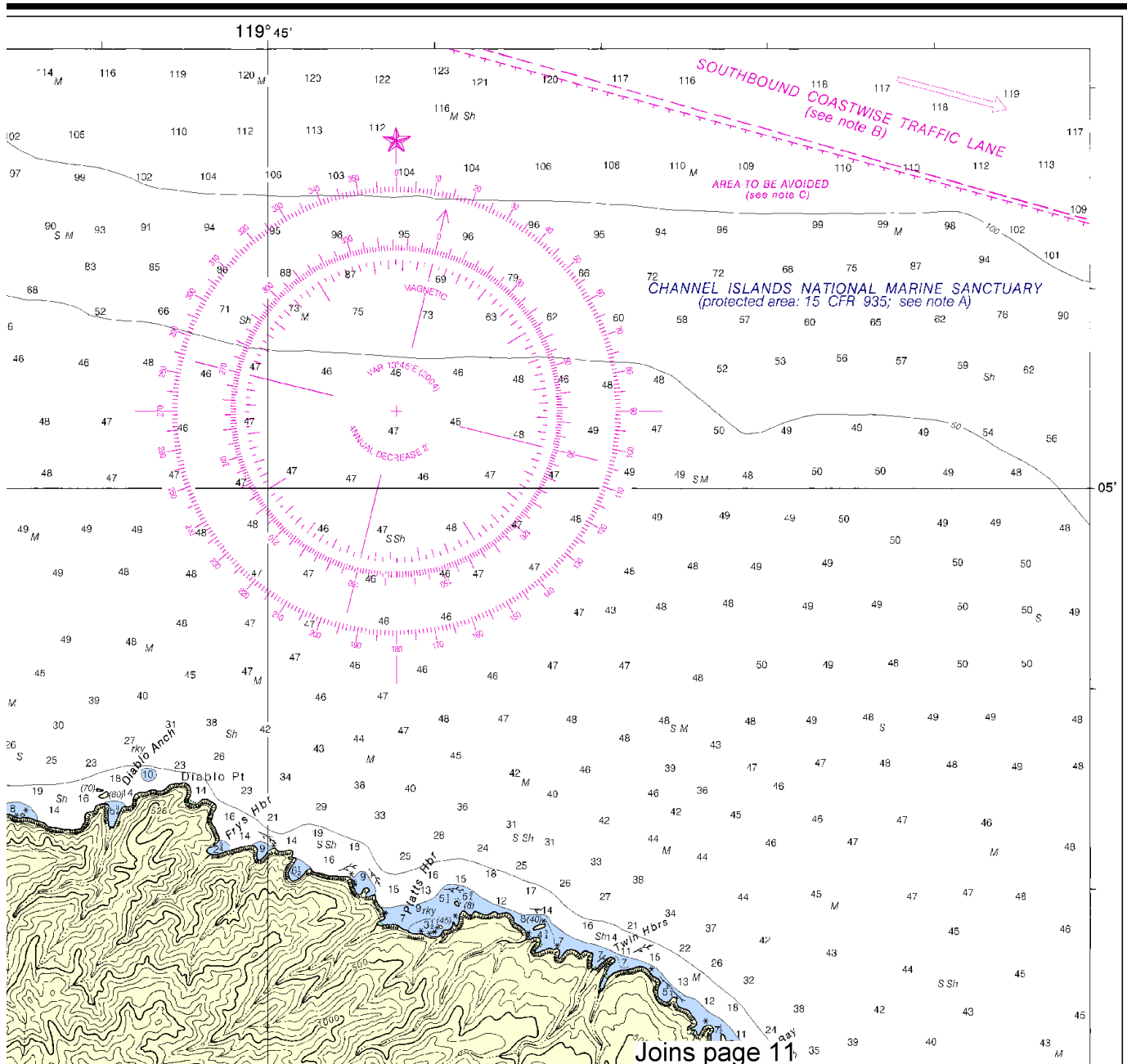
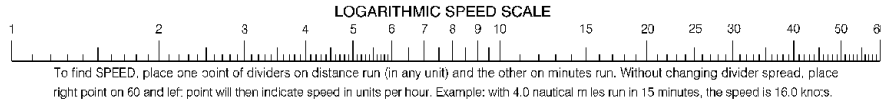
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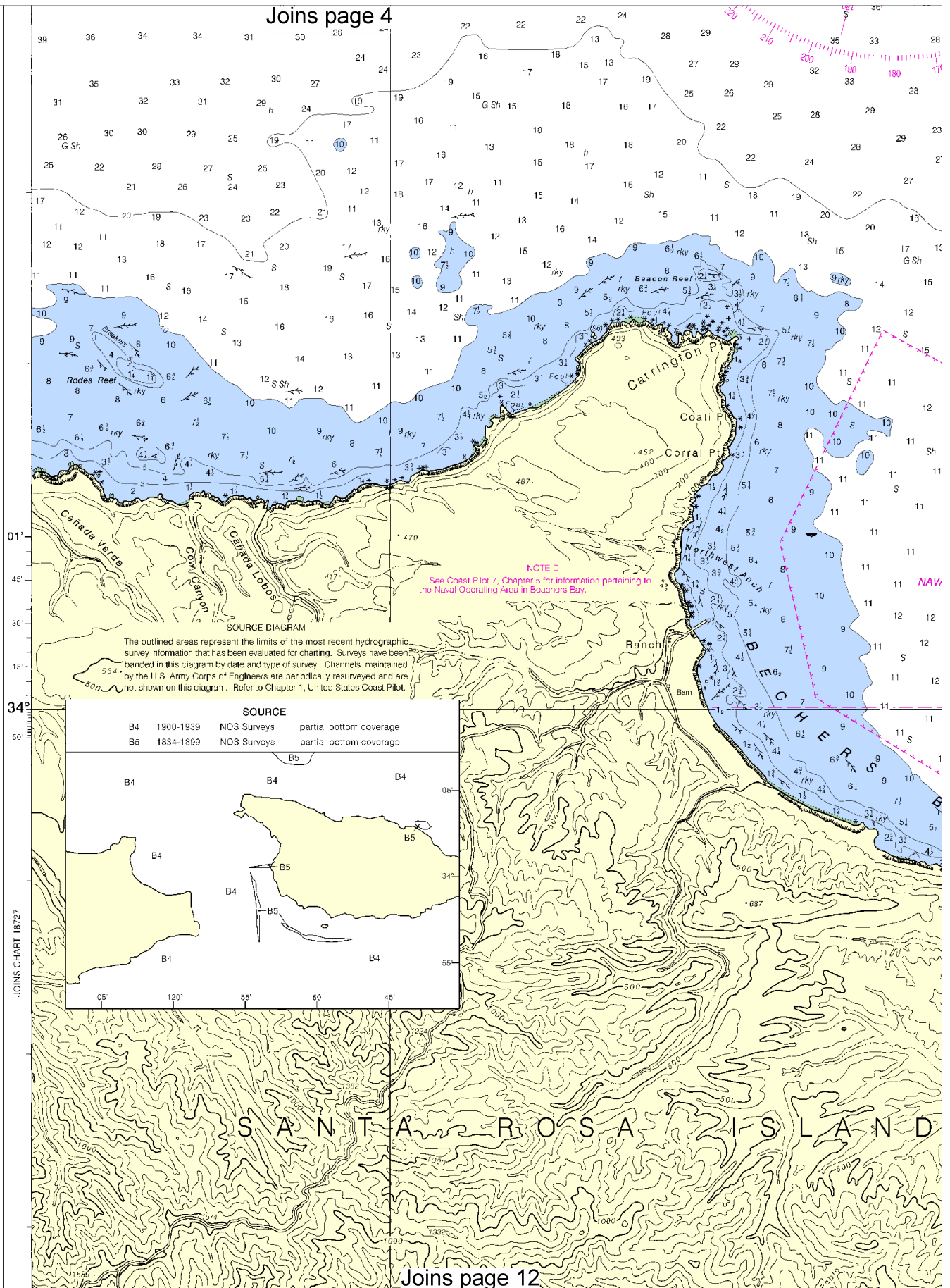
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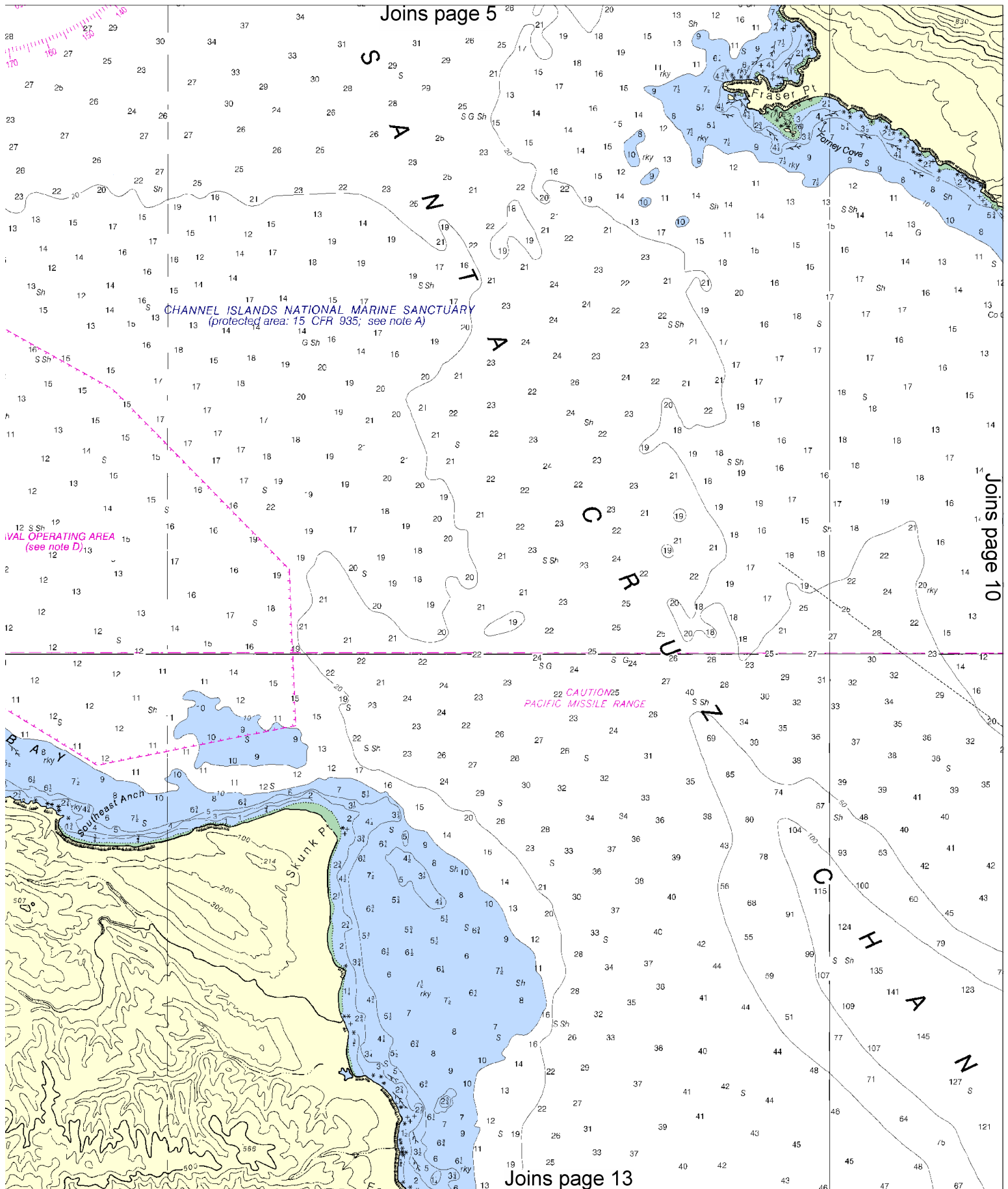
NOTE B
TRAFFIC SEPARATION SCHEME

One way traffic lanes overprinted on this chart are RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling between the points involved. They have been designed to aid in the prevention of collisions at the approaches to major harbors and along heavily traveled coastal waters, but are not intended in any way to supersede or to alter the applicable Rules of the Road. Separation zones are intended to separate inbound and outbound traffic and to be free of ship traffic. Separation zones should not be used except for crossing purposes. When crossing traffic lanes, and separation zones use extreme caution.



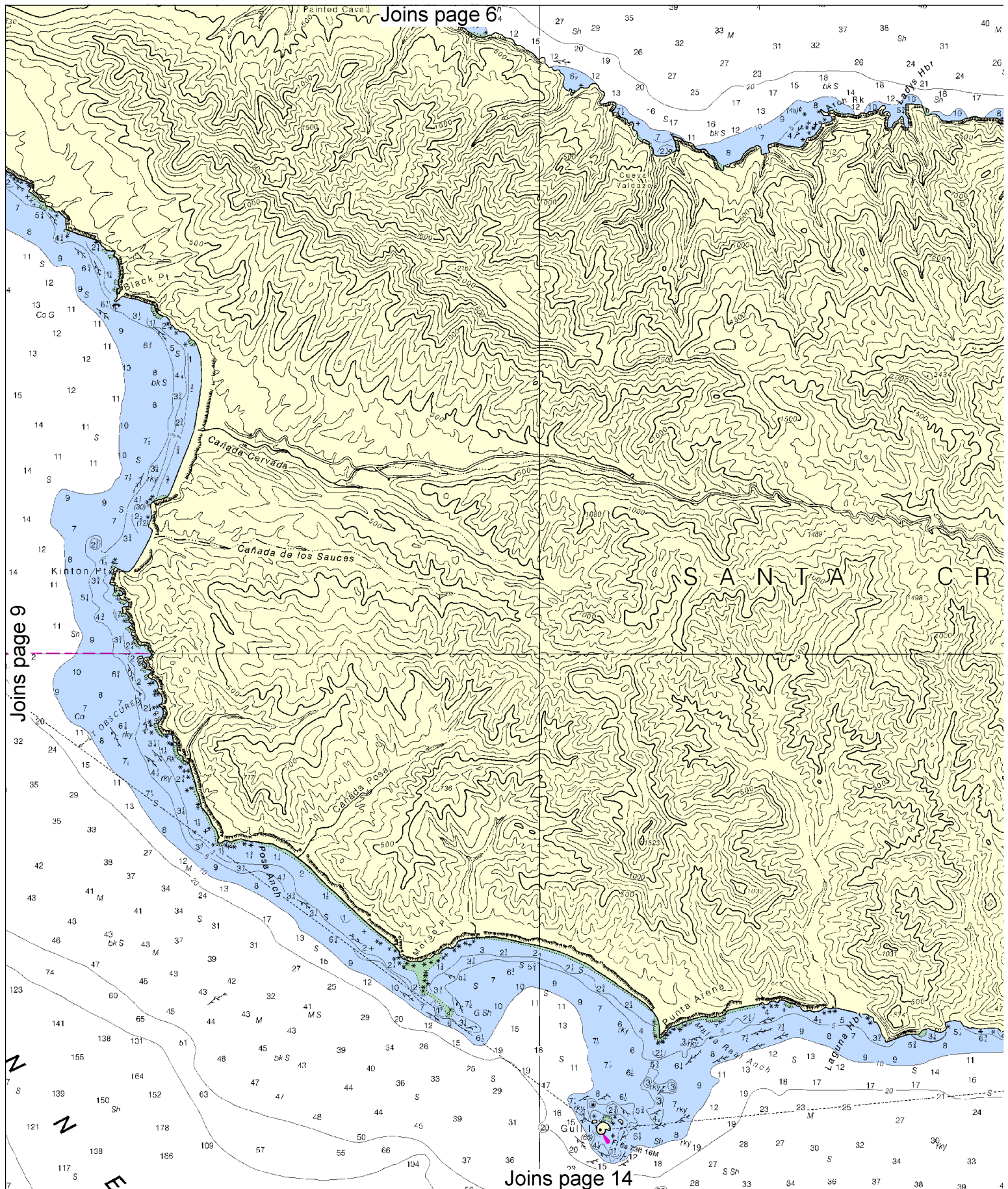


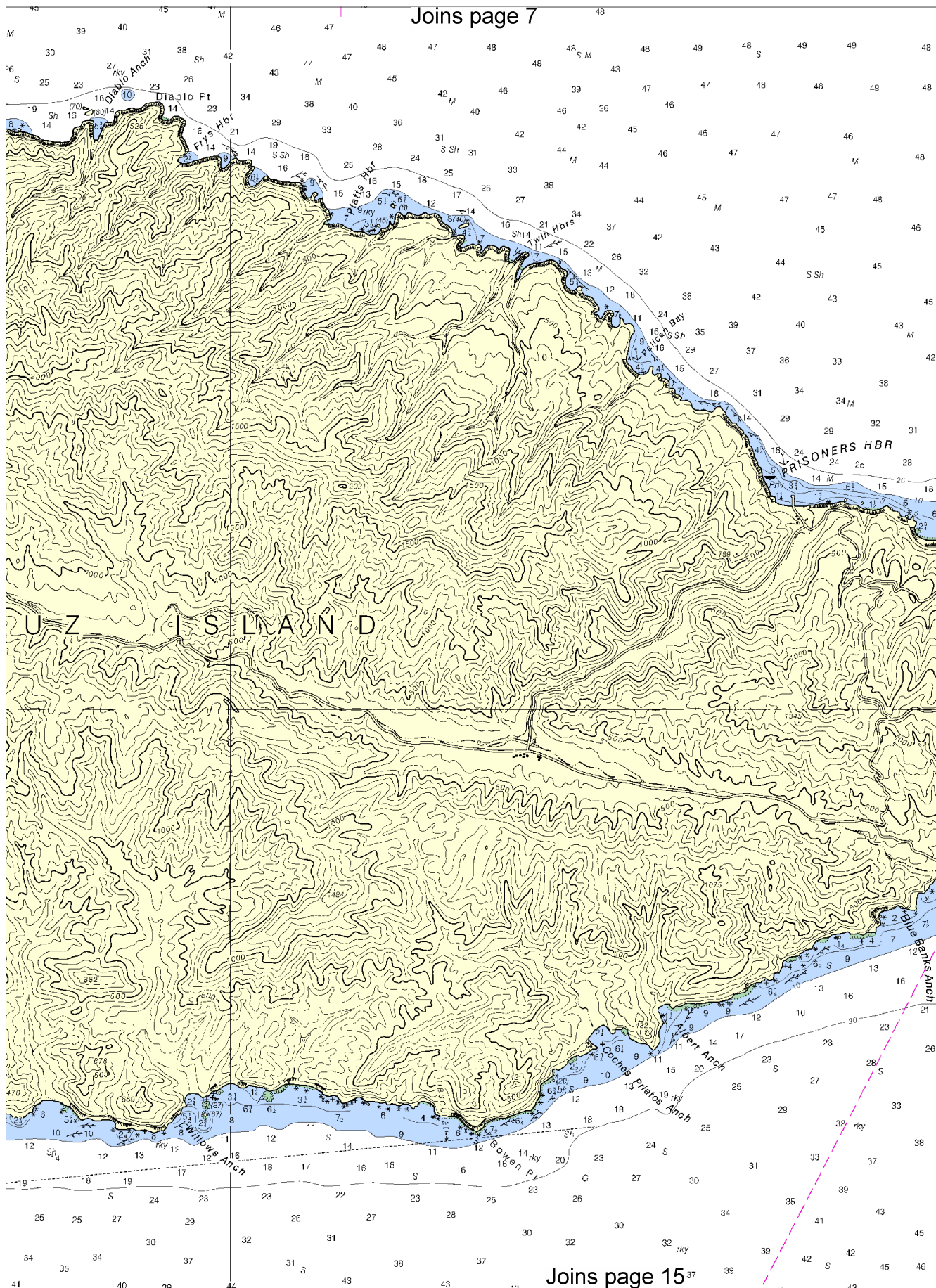
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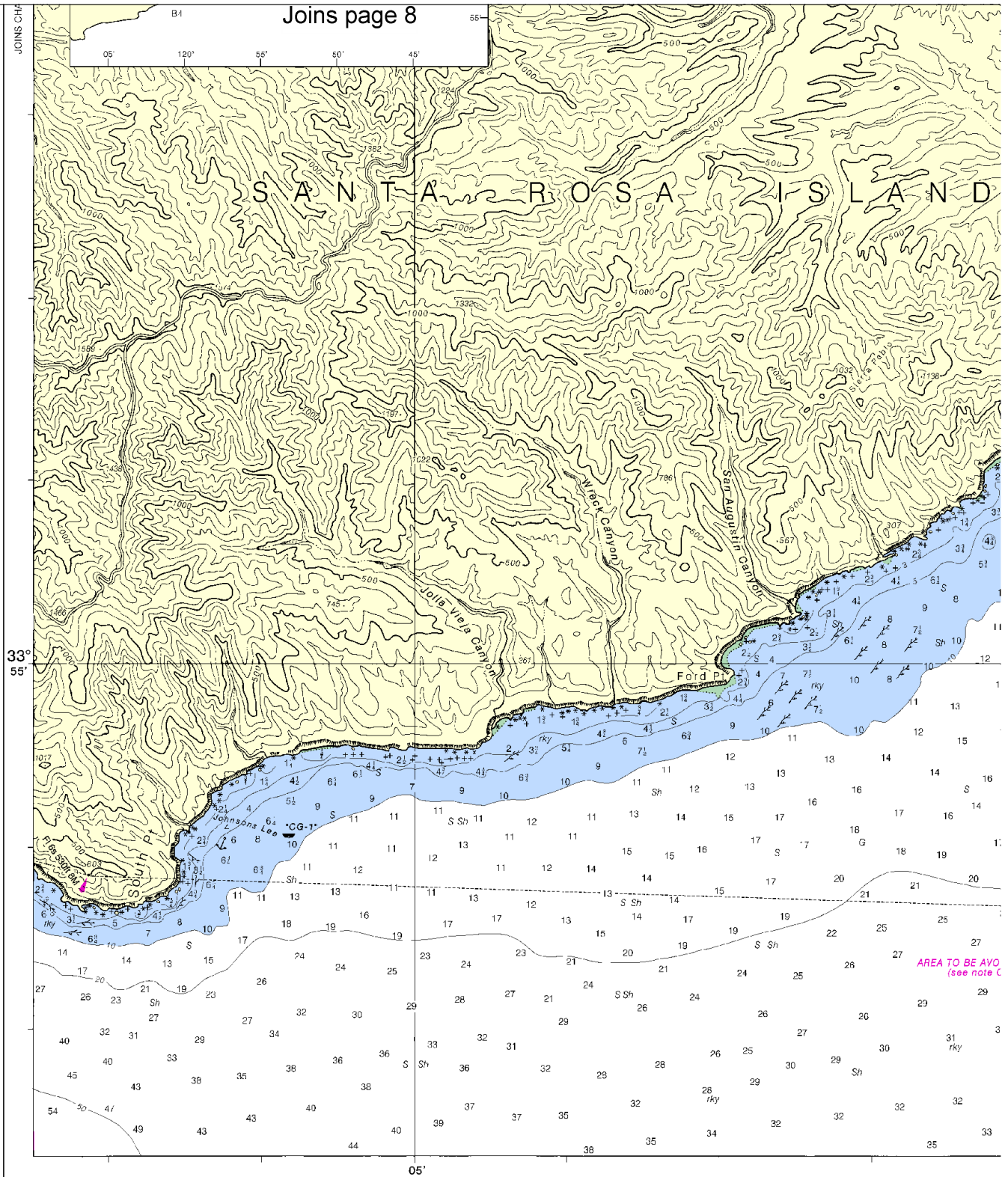
Joins page 10

Joins page 13





JOINS C-HART 18729



9th Ed., Nov./04

Corrected through NM Nov. 6/04
Corrected through LNM Oct. 26/04

18728

CAUTION

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This nautical chart Ocean Service encourages improving this chart Service, NOAA, Silver

12

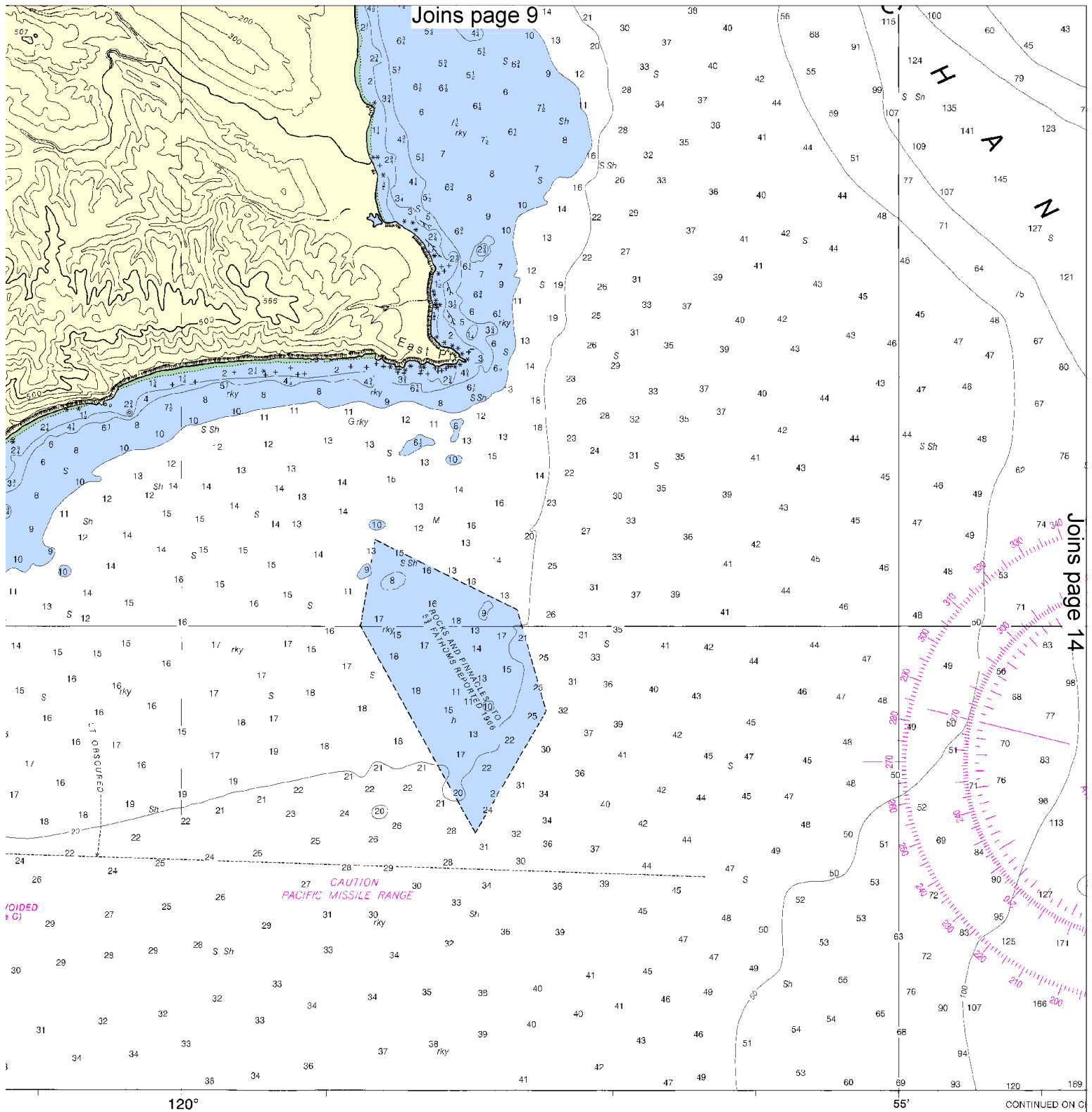


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

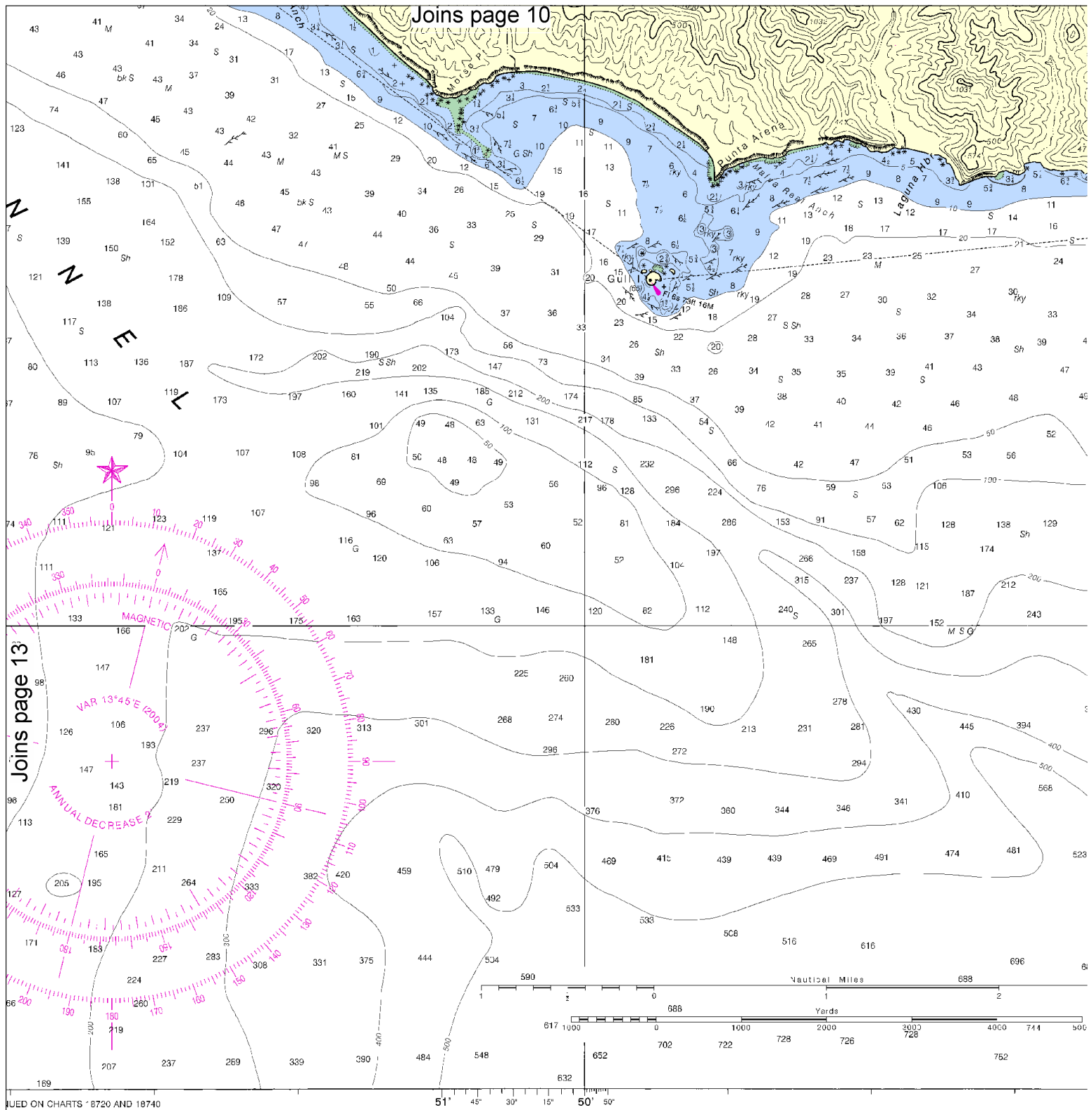




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WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

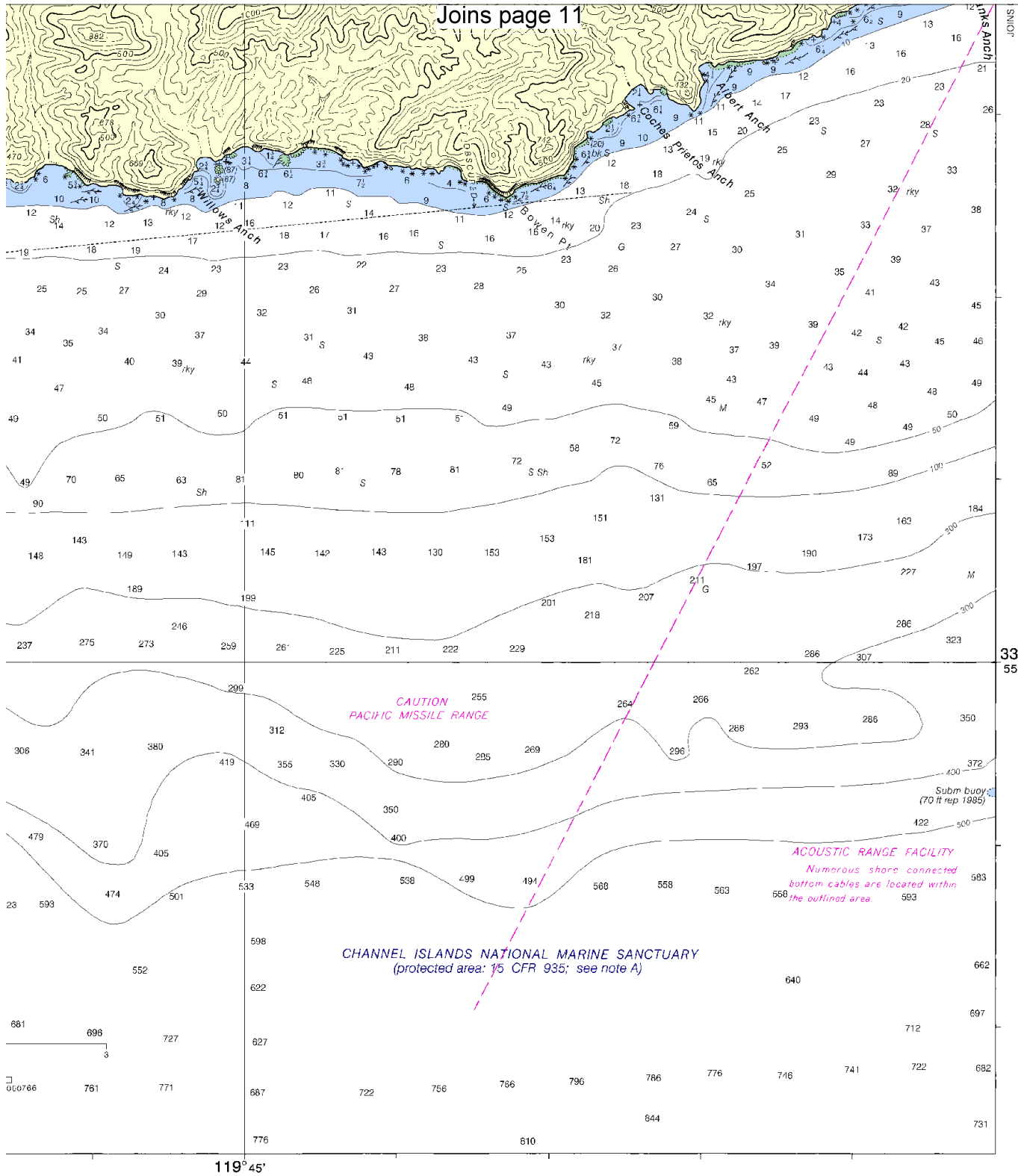
Published by
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND
ATMOSPHERIC
ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL COAST GUARD



Published at Washington, D.C.
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NAUTIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

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SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Santa Cruz Channel
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

18728



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Los Angeles/Long Beach – 310-732-2030

Commercial Vessel Assistance – 1-800-367-8222

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.